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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

Northern Rhodesia

1947



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

PRICE 2s. 0d. NET

THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

ANNUAL REPORT ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

FOR THE YEAR

1947

Contents

PART I	Review of 1947	3
PART II	CHAPTER 1 Population	6
	CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	7
	CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	9
	CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	15
	CHAPTER 5 Commerce	16
	CHAPTER 6 Production	17
	CHAPTER 7 Social Services	22
	CHAPTER 8 Legislation	29
	CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	30
	CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities	33
	CHAPTER 11 Communications	34
	CHAPTER 12 General	36
PART III	CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	38
	CHAPTER 2 History	40
	CHAPTER 3 Administration	42
	CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	46
	CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	46
	CHAPTER 6 Bibliography	47
MAP		<i>At end</i>

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1948

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The cover illustration shows a bugler boy of
the Northern Rhodesia Police.

PART I

Review of 1947

THE most outstanding event in 1947 was the visit in April of Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Princesses during the Royal Tour of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Their Majesties were to spend a few days of much-needed rest at the Victoria Falls, but they graciously consented to visit Livingstone so as not to disappoint the people of the former capital and of the Protectorate. It was the first time in history that a King and Queen of England had visited a colonial protectorate, an event which left an indelible impression in the minds and hearts of the population, European and African alike. Their Majesties' kindness and consideration, throughout the Livingstone visit, increased the love, respect and admiration for them, which were already great amongst the people of this country. His Majesty the King, as a mark of his appreciation of the arrangements made for the Royal Visit, and of the loyal demonstration of the people, conferred the K.C.V.O. upon the territory's Governor, Sir John Waddington, during the visit.

There were several developments in the political field. The two elected members of Legislative Council appointed to Executive Council resigned from the latter on the ground that their membership of it conflicted with their duty to the electorate. A further reform in the Barotse Native Government was effected by the revival of the Katengo Council, composed of commoners nominated by the District Councils. The object of this Council is to provide a channel for the people to convey their opinions to the Paramount Chief and his Kuta of Indunas and members of the royal family. Elsewhere in the Territory progress was made in the African Provincial and Urban Councils by the introduction of the principle of election and by the development of African local government bodies.

In major economic affairs, the year was one of preparation for expansion rather than of expansion itself. Sir Dennis Burney and his associates, who are investigating the possibilities of establishing a steel industry, obtained from the B.S.A. Company exclusive pegging rights for iron ore and coal over an area of some 40,000 square miles in the southern part of the territory. The area includes the Kafue Gorge and is adjacent to the Kariba Gorge on the Southern Rhodesia border. Prospecting in this area began towards the end of the year.

A committee of experts appointed by the Central African Council carried out investigations, which are continuing, into the rival merits of the Kafue and Kariba Gorges as sites for a great hydro-electric power scheme.

Contracts were placed for plant for a large cement factory near Chilanga, which will probably be conducted as a state enterprise. The factory is expected to come into production at the beginning of 1950 with an output of 55,000 tons a year and is designed for expansion.

Rhodesia Railways became state-owned in June 1947 with the purchase by the Southern Rhodesia Government of the entire shareholding and assets of the Rhodesia Railways Co., Ltd. Northern Rhodesia's part in this is to underwrite up to 20 per cent of any losses on the working of the Railway. It is intended in 1948 to pass legislation in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland which will vest the ownership and control of the Railway in a Statutory Commission comprising representatives of the three territories and presided over by a Higher Authority consisting of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and a Minister, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the High Commissioner of Bechuanaland.

Extensive preliminary investigations were conducted throughout the year on the establishment at Mumbwa of the initial areas of the groundnut scheme when this is extended to Northern Rhodesia. Three hundred thousand acres of suitable land have been found in an area whose eastern boundary is some thirty miles west of Lusaka, the capital. Detailed ecological and aerial surveys have been made. Within the area roads have been located, water supplies sited and at Mumbwa and Fort Rosebery in the north of the Territory experimental plots of groundnuts were planted at the beginning of the rains and fertilizer trials undertaken.

The unprecedented success of the anti-locust campaign based on the headquarters of the International Red Locust Organisation at Abercorn, and conducted in the Rukwa area of Tanganyika and the Mweru wa Ntepa of Northern Rhodesia, augurs well for the future security of agriculture in the Territory (and indeed over most of Africa) against this pest which has wrought such havoc in the past. Extensive work on the ground was followed by air-spraying of hoppers with the new D.N.O.C. poison which resulted in an almost 100 per cent mortality.

As part of the great plan for the aerial survey of the Colonial Empire, Lancaster aircraft of the R.A.F. were based on Lusaka for four months and photographed the railway line area, a strip of country over 500 miles long by 60 miles wide. Sorties of the aircraft were controlled by a radar station on the ground. The aerial photographs will form the basis of a new series of medium-scale maps of Northern Rhodesia. Mapping is being undertaken in London by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys. The Lancasters will return in 1948 and in future years to survey other areas of the Territory in order of priority from the point of view of economic development, until the whole country has been covered. The urgent need for reliable maps in this rapidly developing Protectorate will thus be fulfilled.

The report of the Trust Land Commission was adopted by the Legislature, settling the Territory's land policy and ensuring adequate land for the African population.

Financially, 1947 was a record year. Despite a shortage of coal due

to railway transport difficulties, copper production increased. The price also rose, with the result that the Territory's revenue for the year increased to £4,500,000.

Various welfare and development projects financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were continued throughout the year, but as a result of the financial crisis in the United Kingdom and the need for Northern Rhodesia to increase its national income and endeavour to become self-supporting in foodstuffs, it was decided to overhaul the Territory's ten-year Development Plan to give it a strong economic bias. This review of the Development Plan is still in progress.

Steps were taken to keep down the rising cost of living, especially among the African population, by heavy subsidisation of maize, and by the suspension of customs duties on cotton piece-goods and other necessities of life.

During the year the office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London was opened at 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

FIGURES of the census taken in October 1946, which did not cover the African population except for those in employment, were published in 1947, and showed the European population to be 21,809 (11,196 males and 10,613 females). The Asiatic population was revealed as 1,115 (831 males and 284 females) and the Coloured population as 789 (427 males and 362 females).

Since the census was taken there have been 5,380 European immigrants, of whom 188 were aliens, and 866 births, as against 175 deaths. No record of European emigrants is kept, but they are known to be very few, with the exception of 757 Polish evacuees who left the territory during the year. European population at the end of 1947 is therefore estimated at 27,123 (14,391 males and 12,732 females).

Three hundred and nine Asiatic immigrants, 72 births and 12 deaths bring the Asiatic population up to 1,484. The increase in the Coloured population was negligible, being only 16.

The number of wage-earning Africans has increased since the census was taken from 141,000 to approximately 143,000. The total African population at the end of 1947 was estimated at 1,655,000 and has more than doubled itself in the 36 years since 1911, when the estimate was 824,756. There is considerable immigration from the Portuguese territories to the east and west and some from the Belgian Congo. The possibility of obtaining an accurate census of the African population by means of the sampling method was investigated during the year by the Southern Rhodesian Government statistician and it is expected that this census will be taken in 1949. It is apparent from the reports of District Officers that increasing medical facilities, a growing knowledge of elementary sanitation and increased cultivation of food are having a noticeable effect in increasing the African population.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The principal industries in the Territory and the approximate numbers of persons employed in them during 1947 were as follows :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Africans</i>
Mining	3,955	32,772
Agriculture	700	15,000
Domestic Service	—	17,500
Building and Construction Work (including Government)	200	11,700
Road Work (including Government)	100	9,000
Transport and Communications	800	4,000
Government and Municipalities	1,400	7,700
Other Industries	600	6,000

The average monthly cash wage on the mines for Europeans was £53 5s. surface and £58 15s. 8d. underground ; for Africans £1 17s. surface and £2 4s. 7d. underground. With cost-of-living allowances, bonuses and various hidden emoluments real earnings were considerably more both for Europeans and Africans. Africans employed on the mines are housed and fed by the companies at a cost of about 21s. per head per month. Cost-of-living allowances for Africans on the mines have increased from 7s. 6d. a month to 10s. a month during the year.

The average real wages throughout the Territory range according to occupation from about £38 to £78 a month for Europeans and from about 35s. a month to 75s. a month for Africans. This is an average figure and the maximum average is considerably exceeded in many cases. There was a constant gradual rise throughout the year in the average wages for both Europeans and Africans, the rise being more pronounced in African wages. Many Africans in responsible positions are earning from £7 to £15 a month, including the value of food and housing supplied free by the employer.

As a result of a minimum wage enquiry instituted by Government, a minimum cash wage, excluding food and housing, of 22s. 6d. a month was laid down in certain areas for African labour employed in civil engineering and similar work. This was laid down early in 1947, but owing to the demand for labour the basic wage has, in practice, already risen above that figure.

The cost of living for Europeans and Africans has risen by about 40 per cent and 100 per cent respectively since 1939. Since it is the responsibility of employers to feed their African labour the rise in the cost of essential food is borne by the employer. All industries have, however, recognised the rise in costs of essential clothing and extra food

by either wage increases or increased cost-of-living allowances to African workers.

A normal working week in all industries, excluding farming, is 48 hours. On the mines the normal week consists of six eight-hour shifts, but some operations are continuous for seven days a week. Overtime rates are paid to both Europeans and Africans for work in excess of those hours.

The general conditions of African labour are gradually improving. Much remains to be done in the provision of better housing, although some advance has been made despite difficulties of obtaining materials. The hostels in urban areas and the rest camps on the main labour routes have proved a great benefit to Africans in search of employment.

Unemployment can hardly be said to exist; the demand for agricultural labour in particular has been much greater than the supply. The strength of the Labour Corps was therefore increased from 800 to 1,200 and a target figure of 1,500 was set. The Labour Corps is under Government control and squads of 24 men and a corporal are hired out to food-producing farmers at an economic rate. The Corps is paid and fed by Government and also housed by the Government except when gangs are actually working on farms.

Although there is no law requiring the registration of trade unions, three European workers' associations continue to operate in the Territory, the European Mineworkers' Union, the Railway Workers' Union and the Mine Official and Salaried Staff Association. By the end of the year there were still no fully constituted African trade unions, but the Union of Copperbelt Shop Assistants had, by 31st December, almost reached the stage of registration. Arrangements for African representation in all industries of any size exist through elected workers' committees. In some cases these are still chosen on tribal lines, but in others, where the labour strength is more industrialised, they tend to take the form of departmental representation. Regular meetings between these committees and the employer are held to discuss matters of general interest.

There were no serious labour disputes during the year.

The Labour Department, which deals only with African labour, consists of a Labour Commissioner, stationed at Lusaka, and 10 labour officers. Nine of these, including one chosen for his trade-union experience, undertake inspectorate duties within the Territory, the tenth being stationed in Southern Rhodesia to look after the interests of Northern Rhodesia Africans employed in that Territory. Northern Rhodesia also shares the services with Nyasaland of another officer similarly engaged in the Union of South Africa. The Department also pays a portion of the salary of an officer attached to the Consulate in Elisabethville for his services in connection with Africans employed in the Belgian Congo. Within the Territory, labour officers throughout the industrial and farming areas deal with conditions of service, the fostering of collective bargaining and the general improvement of relations between employers and African workers, bearing in mind always the contractual obligations of the worker as well as those of the employer. Labour officers also super-

wise hostels, rest camps and labour routes with the assistance in the latter case of officers of the Provincial Administration.

No new labour legislation was enacted during 1947. The Standing Committee on Migrant Labour, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of the territories of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, held meetings to discuss legislation to implement the new Inter-Territorial Migrant Labour Agreement. Important discussions took place between representatives of the Central African territories and the Union of South Africa on the migration of labour from these territories into the Union. No decision has yet been reached, but it is hoped to improve on the present unsatisfactory arrangements.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Ordinance, both of which provide for compensation to European and African workers, operated satisfactorily. £28,741 were paid out in workmen's compensation and no cases had to be referred to the Courts for settlement. A further £1,777 were paid out *ex gratia* by exempted employers. Out of a total of 4,027 accidents 19 were fatal and 369 resulted in permanent disability. A system of restorative treatment and occupational therapy has been instituted on one of the copper-mines and is proving of great mutual benefit to employer and employees.

Inspectors of Mines and Factories under the Chief Inspector of Mines continue to ensure compliance with mining and explosives and factories legislation.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

Figures of Revenue and Expenditure, Public Debt, Assets and Liabilities, are as follows :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

Heads of Revenue	1942 £	1943 £	1944 £	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £
1. Customs	599,206	604,154	738,790	696,831	806,257	863,377
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	2,036,420	2,220,977	2,110,249	2,235,386	1,919,022	2,701,437
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	68,994	80,050	77,394	95,323	72,055	103,251
4. Post Office	75,598	79,293	92,896	104,724	125,301	142,181
5. Rent from Government Property	15,884	19,172	15,162	14,483	18,898	17,652
6. Interest	129,441	141,956	154,507	119,893	144,474	172,797
7. Miscellaneous	116,772	98,430	123,072	134,908	172,486	238,558
8. Electricity and Water Undertakings	19,530	19,756	20,764	23,975	24,566	26,460
9. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	2,520	720	120	1,000	72,070	24,287
	3,064,365	3,264,508	3,332,954	3,426,523	3,355,129	4,290,000
10. Land Sales	8,147	9,670	5,658	6,984	7,012	12,926
11. Appropriation from Development Account	—	—	—	—	—	136,804
12. Appropriation from General Revenue Balance	—	—	—	—	—	94,402
Total Revenue :	3,072,512	3,274,178	3,338,612	3,433,507	3,362,141	4,534,132

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Expenditure	1942 £	1943 £	1944 £	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt	178,278	176,358	175,437	129,463	131,130	206,921
2. Pensions and Gratuities	81,541	89,751	97,264	116,536	108,033	127,522
3. Governor	7,606	7,890	8,411	7,885	8,550	13,317
4. Accountant-General	8,902	9,522	10,276	12,317	13,233	16,824
5. Administrator-General, Official Receiver, and Custodian of Enemy Property	1,341	1,743	1,480	1,205	1,037	1,846
6. African Administration	48,659	46,358	70,877	62,881	74,025	74,338
7. African Education	88,483	99,405	123,200	149,450	133,232	188,178
8. Agriculture	58,919	54,892	74,761	84,741	60,694	53,530
9. Audit	6,937	7,088	6,555	6,784	8,327	8,170
10. Customs	15,023	13,728	26,227	55,879	51,949	61,389
11. European Education	55,046	66,346	73,530	75,289	85,549	119,624
12. Game and Tsetse Control	20,185	23,272	29,610	29,186	28,186	27,702
13. Health (including Silicosis Medical Bureau)	118,549	135,637	183,822	195,458	205,933	275,459
14. Income Tax	6,706	100,671	76,344	83,738	57,257	278,970
15. Judicial	13,244	13,766	15,420	16,340	17,472	22,713
16. Labour	11,275	16,575	12,338	12,097	13,534	17,994
17. Lands and Surveys	21,052	15,584	15,320	18,861	24,883	22,232
18. Legal	4,747	4,748	5,231	6,092	6,217	7,763
19. Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	8,895	14,295	10,665	11,718	24,779	36,536
20. Military	115,908	131,567	105,856	90,006	58,883	51,171
21. Miscellaneous	123,907	252,548	303,450	309,659	423,607	748,173
22. Mines		Included under "Lands and Surveys"				7,004
23. Northern Rhodesia Police	74,056	81,338	88,918	86,829	108,518	126,663
24. Posts and Telegraphs	60,748	63,017	75,478	77,976	92,325	116,451
25. Printing and Stationery	13,494	16,380	14,231	21,733	24,774	40,677
26. Prisons	21,910	24,463	27,355	32,048	39,965	42,613
27. Provincial Administration	99,716	111,258	117,858	117,830	145,033	167,408
28. Public Works Department	29,479	45,682	51,033	64,293	73,190	93,711
29. Public Works Recurrent	84,612	129,637	141,206	164,120	209,280	297,936
30. Public Works Extraordinary	107,733	152,327	171,559	201,896	273,621	406,927
31. Secretariat :						
A. Departmental	22,523	23,196	26,527	30,536	39,301	52,534
B. Legislative and Executive Councils	2,366	2,434	2,584	8,237	5,905	11,758
C. Expenses—African Demobilisation	—	—	—	—	4,184	130
D. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	—	—	—	—	—	2,119
32. Stores and Transport	118,150	35,904	21,857	57,361	64,704	166,624
33. Subventions	41,267	38,667	42,991	71,512	38,281	174,050
34. Veterinary	36,536	41,061	43,727	47,006	48,521	56,676
35. Development and Welfare Schemes	—	—	562	1,517	109,273	245,109
36. Information	1,712	11,131	8,706	16,921	11,487	12,653
37. African Labour Corps	—	12,230	15,814	17,294	17,874	37,073
38. African Recruitment	—	1,343	6,410	6,672	11,864	4,874
39. Emergency Economic Controls	—	15,946	19,670	19,653	15,017	14,457
40. Man Power	—	3,051	2,400	1,964	1,994	1,287
41. Local Government and African Housing	—	—	—	—	27,167	23,033
42. Forestry	—	Included under "Agriculture"				20,399
43. Water Development and Irrigation	21,771	29,975	29,804	(a)	(a)	2,423
44. Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	—	49,171
Reserve Appropriation	—	500,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
Items not repeated	48,695	36,249	29,062	22,387	—	—
Total Expenditure :	1,779,971	2,657,033	3,363,826	2,543,370	2,898,788	4,534,132

(a) Included under Public Works Department.

PUBLIC DEBT

As at 31st December, 1947

£

5% Stock 1950-70 issued 1932	.	.	.	1,250,000
3½% Stock 1955-65 issued 1933	.	.	.	1,097,000
				<hr/>
				2,347,000
				<hr/>

SINKING FUNDS

£ s. d.

Balance :								
5% Loan	.	.	.	.	.	.	224,126	8 0
3½% Loan	.	.	.	.	.	.	201,147	19 3
							<hr/>	
							425,274	7 3
							<hr/>	

INVESTMENTS SINKING FUNDS

5% Loan	.	.	.	.	.	.	224,126	8 0
3½% Loan	.	.	.	.	.	.	201,147	19 3
							<hr/>	
							425,274	7 3
							<hr/>	

The Sinking Fund annual payments have been increased to redeem the loans in full in 1970 and 1965 respectively.

3% NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT WAR BONDS £204,740

Bonds are issued in units of £5 or multiples of £5 at 3% redeemable 10 years from date of purchase at £101 per cent, but they may be cashed at par, plus accrued interest, on giving six months' notice. Interest is payable half yearly.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

£186,722

The sale of War Savings Certificates, introduced in 1941, was discontinued in March 1947. 382,833 of the authorised issue of 414,634 units had been sold.

Certificates are issued at the price of 15s. having a face value of £1 os. 6d. after 10 years. Certificates may be surrendered and payments obtained with accrued interest at any time prior to the expiration of the period of currency.

The position as at 31st December, 1947, was as follows :

ISSUES

REPAYMENTS

Units	Purchase Price	Units	Purchase Price	Interest	Total
382,833	£287,124 15s.	127,030	£95,272 10s.	£6,047 17s. 5d.	£101,320 7s. 5d.
					**

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff of Northern Rhodesia provides for two rates of duty, (i) general rates and (ii) Empire preferential, and Congo Basin rates.

Approximately one-third of Northern Rhodesia (the North-Eastern portion) lies within the conventional boundaries of the Congo Basin and is subject to the Congo Basin Treaties under which the granting of preferential treatment to goods from any particular country is prohibited. Goods of Empire and foreign origin are admitted into this area at the lower or preferential rates. The Congo Basin area falls outside the scope of the customs agreements mentioned below.

The tariff has remained substantially unchanged since 1938 and it provides for specific rates of duty on practically all foodstuffs and on beer, potable spirits, tobacco, cement, coal and coke, candles, lubricating oils, paraffin, tyres and tubes, matches, and blasting compounds. Other articles are subject to *ad valorem* duties on an f.o.b. value basis or are admitted duty free.

In November 1947 the customs import duties on many important items, notably essential foodstuffs, blankets, carpets, clothing, piece-goods, footwear and household requisites, were suspended in an endeavour to provide some relief against the rising cost of living. The special duties on beers, spirits, wines, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco and motor spirit, which were first introduced during the war years, were, with the exception of that on motor spirit, again re-enacted and remained in force throughout the year.

The customs agreements concluded with the Union of South Africa (1930) and Southern Rhodesia (1933) have in the main remained unchanged. They provide for inter-Government transfers of customs duties on goods imported into one territory and subsequently removed to the other. Goods of local production or manufacture, with the exception of certain articles which are subject to customs duty at specially rebated rates, are interchanged without restriction and inter-Government payments on an *ad valorem* basis are made.

Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £863,377.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

Excise duty is leviable on spirits, sugar, playing-cards, ale, beer and stout, matches and tobacco manufactured in the Territory. An additional excise duty is paid on cigarettes by means of surtax stamps affixed to the containers. This stamp duty is also applied to all imported cigarettes.

NATIVE POLL TAX

The rates of annual tax vary from the lowest level of 6s. in the remotest rural areas to 15s. in the mining districts. The rate is based on the estimated average earning capacity of adult males in each area and not on an individual income basis.

In the urban areas this tax is collected by Administrative Officers and their staffs. In many parts of the rural districts the staff of the Native Authorities collect the tax on behalf of the Central Government, the Native Treasuries in such cases being credited with a collection fee of 3 per cent. Tax is still also collected in the rural areas by the staff of the Provincial Administration, but the tendency is to delegate this work more and more to the Native Authorities.

A share of all native tax collected, irrespective of who collects it, amounting to 2s. per single tax, is paid into the Native Treasuries. A further 1s. 6d. per tax is paid into the funds of the Central Native Treasuries Board. In Barotseland 75 per cent of the tax collected is paid into the Native Treasury.

The yield from native taxation in 1947 was £164,089.

INCOME TAX

The company rate of tax is at 7s. 6d. in the pound.

On individual income tax deductions allowed are £250 for unmarried persons, £500 for married persons and £120 for each child. Deductions are allowed for other dependants, and for insurances up to a maximum of £120. On the chargeable income thus assessed rates are as follows:

Unmarried

For every £ of the first	£500	.	.	.	.	2s.
„ „ „ „ „ next	£250	.	.	.	.	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	4s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	5s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	6s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	7s.
„ „ „ in excess of	£1,750	.	.	.	.	7s. 6d.

Married

For every £ in the first	£250	.	.	.	.	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ next	£250	.	.	.	.	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	2s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	4s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	5s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£500	.	.	.	.	6s.
„ „ „ „ „ „	£500	.	.	.	.	7s.
„ „ „ in excess of	£2,500	.	.	.	.	7s. 6d.

Income tax collected during 1947 amounted to £2,360,089.

ESTATE DUTY

Rates of estate duty are as follows :

Where the Principal Value of the Estate exceeds	And does not exceed	Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate of
£	£	
2,000	5,000	1 per cent
5,000	7,500	2 „ „
7,500	10,000	3 „ „
10,000	20,000	4 „ „
20,000	40,000	5 „ „
40,000	70,000	6 „ „
70,000	100,000	7 „ „
100,000	200,000	8 „ „
200,000	300,000	9 „ „
300,000		10 „ „

Where an estate is inherited by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only are charged on the first £10,000.

£4,191 was collected in estate duty during the year.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board are the only currency in circulation in Northern Rhodesia. Since this currency circulates throughout both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, it is impossible to calculate accurately the amount in circulation in Northern Rhodesia alone. An estimate can, however, be arrived at by taking currency on issue to each territory and making adjustments for interterritorial bank transfers advised by the banks to the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board. It is estimated that at the end of 1947 there was £1,383,015 in circulation in currency notes and £392,872 in silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins.

Foreign currency is not legal tender and there is no local currency. Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are no longer legal tender and are withdrawn and repatriated as soon as they appear. United Kingdom silver and copper is being withdrawn from circulation, although there is still about £5,000 worth in circulation. As Africans from the Territory are employed to some extent in Tanganyika and South Africa, a certain amount of East African notes and coins, and of South African silver is exchanged at par for Southern Rhodesia money and repatriated.

Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank increased from 13,679 to 15,583, and one more branch of the Post Office Savings Bank was opened, making 35 in all. There was a slight increase in both deposits and withdrawals. The balance due to depositors at the end of the year was approximately £385,000 as compared with £342,258 at the end of 1946.

Banking business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), each having eight branches and two agencies in the Territory. There is no Land Bank, but a Land Board financed by Government makes long-term loans to farmers against security of title deeds. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation commenced operations in Northern Rhodesia during 1947. These corporations are subsidiaries of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited respectively, each with separate managements in London. Local branches of the respective banks act as agents for the corporations. The latter do not conduct banking business.

The Barclays Overseas Development Corporation has an authorised capital of £5,000,000, paid up capital of £1,000,000 being wholly subscribed by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and a reserve fund of £500,000. This corporation was formed primarily for the purpose of assisting in the economic development of those Colonies and Territories overseas in which Barclays Bank is established. The function of the corporation is to provide finance of a medium- or long-term character for purposes of agricultural or industrial development of a type which a commercial bank cannot be expected to undertake.

The Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation has an authorised and issued capital of £500,000 wholly subscribed by the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. The corporation was formed for the purpose of financing industrial development and granting loans to local government bodies, primarily in the East African Colonies.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

Imports and exports for 1947 are estimated to be £10,563,498 and £21,178,254 respectively.

The main imports in 1947 consisted, as in previous years, of mining and industrial machinery and equipment, structural steelwork and building material of all kinds, cotton piece-goods, blankets and manufactured clothing, maize flour and other foodstuffs, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, motor vehicles and spares, motor and aviation spirits, palm and palm kernel oil and blasting compounds.

Copper, both blister and electrolytic, accounted for the bulk of exports. The previous year's level of zinc, lead, cobalt alloy and fused vanadic

oxide exports was maintained. Other important exports were unmanufactured leaf tobacco, wooden railway sleepers, unmanufactured and manufactured timber including plywood and veneers, and hides and skins.

1947 was a year of considerable development and saw the establishment of many new undertakings and the expansion of others. With the arrival from overseas of technical and other staff and of equipment, the newly formed company, Messrs. John Howard & Co. (Africa) Ltd., which has secured large and important contracts with Government, began work on the building of the Livingstone airport, which will be the largest in the territory, and on roads, bridges, houses and cement and brick works.

A blanket factory and an iron foundry began operations at Livingstone where large warehouses, grading sheds and an auction floor were also erected to handle the Territory's main crop of Turkish and Virginian leaf tobacco. Another company, Northern Fisheries Ltd., operating under a ten-year licence from Government, was formed to explore the possibilities of commercial fishing in Lake Tanganyika. There was also an appreciable expansion in the activities of Campbell Bros., Carter & Co. (Africa) Ltd., which now holds a controlling interest in many of the leading firms in Northern Rhodesia.

Construction began on a large flour mill in Lusaka, which will be capable of dealing with all the grain required to be milled for the Territory's consumption. The inauguration of Barclays and the Standard Bank's Development Corporations is referred to elsewhere in this report. The attractions of capital investment in Northern Rhodesia are clearly becoming evident. The British South Africa Company has put considerable sums into a number of the new activities described in this chapter.

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

Native agriculture consists mainly of subsistence production. From the Eastern Province, however, there is a small but increasing export trade of Burley tobacco. Production increased from 70,000 lb. in 1946 to 125,000 lb. and was sold at the profitable average price of 15.95 pence per pound. Most of this tobacco is produced in the Petauke district, where, with the assistance of the newly appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the first African co-operative society in Northern Rhodesia was formed during the year. The Petauke Producers' Association should give a considerable impetus to the Burley tobacco industry, both in production and marketing.

In the western areas of the Territory some beeswax is produced by Africans, and to the east, in the Luangwa Valley, a little cotton is grown for local weaving. Small quantities of vegetables are produced in various localities for sale to Europeans.

African maize production for sale is carried on mainly in the southern area of the railway belt, where a cattle-owning tribe occupying soils suitable for maize have for many years past abandoned the hoe in favour of the ox-drawn plough. Native maize production in 1947, however, fell considerably from the previous year's total of 172,000 bags* to 54,000 owing to the drought.

Some 12,000 bags of beans and 5,800 bags of groundnuts were grown for sale during the season, mostly by Africans away from the main farming belt.

By far the greatest part of the agricultural industry is conducted by Europeans. 1947 was a bad year, a disastrous fall in production followed one of the worst droughts on record. Maize produced for sale dropped from 268,000 bags in 1946 to 190,000 bags, while consumption continued to rise. Maize had to be imported at high cost and a 25 per cent cut in the maize ration of African labour was imposed, the cut being made up by other foods. Substitutes, such as cassava and kaffir corn (sorghum), locally grown or imported from the Belgian Congo, were also used to reduce maize consumption.

Wheat production almost collapsed, falling from about 25,000 bags in 1946 to 5,000 bags, and a voluntary system of flour rationing was introduced for a time.

Tobacco farmers were less affected and there was even some increase in the production of the Virginia leaf, due mainly to expansion of acreage. Yield and quality were to some extent affected by the drought, but the three and a half million pounds of Virginia tobacco grown realised the very good average price of a little over 26 pence per pound. Over a million pounds of Turkish leaf were produced. The quantity would have been much greater in a normal year in view of the greatly increased acreage planted. The rapid expansion of this new crop received a temporary set-back due to the unfavourable season and a slight tendency on the part of farmers to turn from Turkish to Virginia leaf was discernible.

Despite the bad season, there was a marked "back to the land" movement during the year, in which 127 grants of agricultural land and loans totalling £76,907 were approved by the Land Board. The majority of applicants were new settlers but not recent immigrants, having been in other employment in the Territory for some years.

Local livestock products were still far short of the local market demands, nearly 40 per cent of meat and 90 per cent of butter having to be imported during 1947. There was some increase in the production of milk for sale. Eighty per cent of the stock is owned by individual Africans, the balance by European farmers of whom only a few conduct ranching operations on a considerable scale.

It was at first feared that the very low rainfall in 1947 over the southern part of the Territory, which contains 80 per cent of the cattle population, would cause serious losses. Rainfall in some areas amounted to barely half the average, and over the whole of the Southern Province totalled,

* A bag weighs 200 lb. net.

only two-thirds of the average. Northern Rhodesia, however, is not overstocked, and in the result the season was regarded by stockowners as a good one, the pasture lasting for periods quite as long as usual, although surface waters dried up earlier and caused some difficulty in areas relying largely on surface conservation for water supplies.

As regards animal diseases the position throughout the year was very satisfactory. A small outbreak of foot and mouth disease was sealed off by inoculation and losses from endemic diseases were, if anything, lower than in previous years. After many years of patient work, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has been eradicated at last from Barotseland. Intensive inspection during 1947 failed to reveal the presence of this disease anywhere in that Province. The southern cordon was therefore disbanded. The Angola/Barotse cordon in the west is to be strengthened to prevent any new incursion of the disease.

It was not necessary to ration meat during 1947, but the rationing of butter had to be maintained in view of the shortage in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Kenya, where sufficient imports to add to the Territory's own small production could not be obtained.

There is only one co-operative society dealing with livestock products in the Territory, the Co-operative Creameries of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., Lusaka. The society produces butter, pasteurises milk and manufactures a small quantity of cheese. The activities of this society increased considerably during the year under review. There is also a Livestock Co-operative Society of European Stockowners in the Territory which deals generally with the policy of the livestock industry.

FORESTRY

The increasing importance of forestry work lead to the creation of a separate Forestry Department, forestry having previously been a branch of the Agricultural Department. The small new department had a very hard year and contributed most notably to the Territory's fortunes by helping to maintain supplies of copper which were endangered by an insufficiency of coal caused by the scarcity of rolling stock on Rhodesia Railways. The mining companies converted many of their main furnaces to wood-burning and conducted wood cutting on the unprecedented scale of approximately 35,000 tons a month. Cutting plans were drawn up in co-operation with the Forest Department which had to mark out felling areas, control the contractors' operations, and generally supervise the work so as to ensure that serious permanent damage to the land was avoided.

The mining companies also cut, under Government licence, 890,000 cubic feet of saw-logs for heavy underground timber and made a number of technical advances in the more economic use of the timber.

Negotiations with the Zambezi Saw Mills for the renewal of a ten-year timber concession in Southern Barotseland continued almost throughout the year. Government acting on behalf of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland eventually granted a new licence at an increased royalty and with new and more stringent conditions of fire protection. The Zambezi

Saw Mills employ 100 Europeans and 4,000 Africans, and the forests are so remote that they can only be exploited by a company working on a very large scale. The Zambezi Saw Mills felled over two million cubic feet of saw-logs during the year for sale mainly for export as railway sleepers and parquet flooring, but also as furniture and joinery timber. The plywood factory at Livingstone, with new machinery and ingeniously constructed power barges bringing the timber down the Zambezi River, considerably increased its production for export.

With the general development and increasing population of the Territory, cutting and transport of firewood, like the coal merchant's business in the United Kingdom, has become an essential trade in every town and is a growing source of revenue to Government.

FISH

The fishing industry is largely in the hands of Africans and is estimated to be worth some £200,000 a year. The internal trade is centred on the Copperbelt, where the demand is great and high prices are obtainable. Dried fish, often carried by Africans on bicycles for hundreds of miles, reaches the mining centres from the Bangweulu and Luapula regions, from the Kafue, the Lukanga Swamps near Broken Hill, and even from far-off Kasempa and Barotseland. There is some export trade to the mining areas across the border in the Belgian Congo, where freezing plants and transport facilities enable fresh fish to be supplied to the European population. This comparatively wealthy native industry is now being fostered by a Fisheries Officer recruited from the United Kingdom during the year and an expanded staff of African Fish Rangers. Conservation work has been extended and the application of a licensing system is proving beneficial.

Northern Fisheries Ltd., a new European fishing industry based on Lake Tanganyika near Abercorn, commenced operations at the end of the year, after obtaining a ten-year grant of exclusive fishing rights in the deep waters of the Lake.

Fish-farming experiments were continued by the Game and Tsetse Control Department. An expert on commercial fish farming, Mr. Schwartz, visited the Territory from Palestine and reported that fish-farming prospects in Northern Rhodesia were good.

Some Rainbow trout were raised from ova by the Department and the fry were transported and deposited in various streams in the Territory, but it is as yet too early to foretell whether these fish will be successfully established.

MINING

The mining industry was adversely affected during the year owing to the inability of the railways to transport sufficient coal from Southern Rhodesia for smelting, refining and generating power. Acute coal shortages caused the coppermines to close down for short periods, losing an average of 18 days' work during the year. With the price of copper

rising to the high level of over £110 a ton and with increase in the market price of other metals, the industry has undoubtedly been fortunate. Coal supplies, however, remain a matter for concern, despite some importation from South Africa and even from the U.S.A. via Lobito Bay, and the use of wood firing for boilers.

The total value of minerals produced in the Territory during 1947 was over £23,500,000 as compared with about £14,500,000 in 1946. The approximate weight and value of minerals produced during the year are :

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i>
		£
Gold	232 ozs.†	2,002†
Silver	†	†
Cobalt alloy (37·47% Co)	20,356 cwts.	399,039†
Copper (blister)	136,224 tons	14,194,176*
Copper (concentrates) (28·04% Cu)	252 tons	7,454
Copper (electrolytic)	56,276 tons	6,399,512*
Iron ore (59·85% Fe)	1,504 tons	1,103
Lead	15,640 tons	1,220,832*
Selenium	†	†
Tin concentrates (74·1% Sn)	1·57 tons	499†
Vanadium pentoxide	99·08 tons	64,405*
Zinc	21·140 tons	1,288,552*
Zinc concentrates (59·6% Zn)	557 tons	19,512*
Limestone	73,633 tons	33,136
Total Value :		<u>£23,630,222*</u>

Copper production with the bulk of the gold, silver cobalt and selenium is controlled by two large corporations, the Selection Trust Ltd. and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. Zinc, lead and vanadium are produced by the Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Apart from the mines and the Zambezi Saw Mills Ltd., the industrial producers of the country are small companies which rely almost entirely upon the internal market for consumption of their products. Principal industrial products are sawn timber, furniture, plywood, veneer, bricks, oxygen and acetylene gas, ferro-concrete pipes, soap and mineral waters. New secondary industries are springing up and a blanket factory and an iron foundry began production during the year.

* Subject to adjustment.

† Incomplete as the metal content of copper refinery slimes exported is not yet known.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

European Education. European education is provided by 13 Government schools and 8 private schools. Of the 13 Government schools, situated at the main centres of population, nine are co-educational ; at the other four centres there are separate schools for boys and girls. Hostels for boarders exist at Choma, Mazabuka and Lusaka, centres of widely scattered farming areas. The schools cover primary education and secondary education in Forms I and II, except for the two smallest which cover only primary education. Tuition at Government schools is free and remission of hostel fees is granted in relation to the parents' means.

Secondary education for Northern Rhodesian children is mainly obtained in the schools of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, expense to parents being partly met by Government grants and railway concessions. During 1947 Government took the important decision to provide the full range of academic and modern secondary education within the Territory as soon as possible and plans are in hand to implement that decision, although this will take a considerable time.

No university or teacher-training facilities exist in Northern Rhodesia, but bursaries, scholarships and loans are available to enable students to obtain such facilities elsewhere. The only adult education provided by Government is in the technical classes for apprentices at the five mining centres of the Territory. Commercial subjects are taught in some of the private schools.

Coloured and Asiatic education is the responsibility of the European Education Department. There is one Coloured school with a hostel and assistance is given to enable Coloured children who cannot attend that school to attend schools outside the Territory. Similar assistance is given to Indian children who are unable to attend one of the three " aided " Indian schools in the country.

African Education. The enrolment in Government, Native Authority and aided schools was 139,866 as compared with 134,860 in 1946. The average attendance was about 80 per cent. Total expenditure, including expenditure from Development funds, rose from £229,796 to £241,000.

The European staff of the Department was strengthened by the appointment of five new Education Officers and one Woman Education Officer. Several provinces now have two Education Officers for administration and inspection and it is hoped that all provinces will be so staffed. The Government Secondary School, Lusaka, the Jeanes School, Chalimbana, and the Girls' Boarding School, Mindolo—the three principal Government institutions—were adequately staffed for the first time in many years. The Government Trades School at Lusaka was short of European instructors and at the end of the year instruction was wholly in the hands of Africans.

A number of mission societies were able to recruit new teachers, but many are still suffering from the difficulties imposed by the war years.

The biennial meeting of the Advisory Board on African Education was held in June and made a number of useful recommendations, although final agreement was not reached on the important questions of the rationalisation of teacher-training institutions and the expansion of secondary education.

In August and September Dr. Margaret Read of the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education, London University, and Miss Freda Gwilliam, of the Colonial Office, visited the Territory to report on the education of women and girls. The Territorial Committee which is dealing with the standardisation of vernacular readers in the elementary schools produced their second report and their recommendations are now being put into effect.

The process of consolidating the elementary and primary school system continued. Local surveys were made and requirements for bringing the staff of existing aided schools up to strength were scheduled and circulated. A number of supplementary measures were taken to improve efficiency ; these included the elimination of so-called " beginners' classes ", the rustication of pupils who were over age or poor in their attendance or who had spent an undue number of years in the lower classes, limitation of the size of classes, the restriction of enrolment to the beginning of terms, the introduction in some areas of Native Authority rules for compulsory attendance and an increase in the number of Attendance Officers. The cumulative effect of these measures is beginning to show in some districts, but there is still a lamentable wastage between the sub-standards and the completion of the elementary course. With a few shining exceptions, principally in the Eastern Province, Native Authorities have not abandoned their apathetic attitude towards education, although they are apt to protest their enthusiasm at meetings of the Provincial Councils.

The education of girls and women still advances at the pace of the ox and much more persuasion, propaganda and practical demonstration of the value of education will be required before the average African parent will abandon his present tribal prejudice or indifference. Nevertheless, some progress has been made. More girls are completing the elementary course (Standard II), and the primary course (Standard II) : a larger number of girls have taken teacher-training courses and homecraft courses have been introduced at several new centres. The compulsory school age on the Copperbelt is from 12 to 16 and a problem is created by child " marriages " and loose unions. The effect of the enrolment of this type of girl in the ordinary classes can be imagined. The difficulty is being partly overcome by the introduction of special classes for those girls in which homecraft is the main occupation. But the evil is one that cannot be solved by schools alone.

An interesting experiment, which will be continued in future years, was the introduction of Community Service Camps for pupils in the Copperbelt Upper Middle Schools. The camps were held in Native

Authority areas and a programme of work was arranged which was designed to be of benefit to the community generally as well as being of value to the pupil. The camps were successful beyond expectation.

In September a centre for ex-askari training was opened at Lukashya near Kasama in the Northern Province. Fifty ex-askari were enrolled on a building course, their first task being to provide their own accommodation, which they eventually did at creditable speed, roofing and thatching one kimberley brick house a day. Fifteen ex-askari completed a building course at the Barotse National School.

The Government secondary school at Lusaka made steady progress. Twelve candidates sat for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and six were successful, one gaining seven credits and exemption from the London Matriculation. Three boys were accepted by Makerere College, two for the Higher Science and one for the Higher Arts course.

There were five Northern Rhodesians at Makerere College, Uganda, one of whom completed his teachers' certificate at the end of the year. Two Government teachers were awarded Secretary of State Bursaries for a course at the Institute of Education, London University, and another teacher was granted a British Council scholarship for the same purpose.

A senior teacher from the Government Jeanes School was seconded to the School of Oriental and African Studies for a period of three years to assist in the teaching of Bemba to probationers in the Colonial Service.

Agricultural education in the schools is not of good quality except in the Northern Province, the Southern Province and one district in the Eastern Province. In the Northern Province the Senga Hill Agricultural Teachers' Training Centre has for some years produced teachers of agriculture whose work is now having a marked influence on school gardens. Close co-operation between the Agricultural Department and the African Education Department in the maize-growing areas of the Southern Province has had an unusual result: the parents have adopted the methods used by their children in the school gardens. The Agricultural Department has obtained funds to enable seventeen schools to be equipped with their own oxen and implements.

During 1947 the operations of the African Veterinary Assistants' School, financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, were re-organised. The period of tuition was reduced from two years to one and the number of students trained thus increases from twenty a year to forty a year. Plans for the future provide for selected graduates, after a period of two or three years in the field, to return to the school for a further period of one year for advanced training in veterinary science and animal husbandry.

The African Survey Training School, also a Colonial Development and Welfare project, opened in February in temporary premises at Broken Hill. Eighteen students have now received almost a year's intensive training, including three months' field work under camp conditions. Twelve of these students will be available for employment in April 1948, the remainder, whose academic standard is higher, being retained for a

more advanced six-month course. The demand for these trained Africans far exceeds the supply at present. The main difficulty encountered in the school is the recruiting of students with a sufficiently good academic foundation to sustain the technical education they receive.

Mass literacy work has been carried on at a diminished tempo during the year as it was decided not to press it until area teams were ready to begin their development programmes. In the urban areas, however, steady progress has been made and the teaching of illiterates has been undertaken not only in the locations and compounds but also in prisons and hospitals. A report from Barotseland suggests that in rural areas a more formal approach to the problem, in the shape of classes rather than by the individual method, may be necessary. This corresponds with a similar recent report from Nigeria.

HEALTH

Diseases and Deaths

Returns for 1947 are not yet complete, so that figures of admission to European and African hospitals from which the incidence of diseases can be fairly accurately gauged cannot be given. The causes of deaths in the European community are, however, available and are grouped as follows :

<i>Group of Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases excluding malaria and blackwater	10
Malaria	12
Blackwater	3
Cancer and other tumours	21
General diseases	4
Diseases of nervous system	19
Diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems	41
Diseases of the digestive system	12
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3
Diseases of the puerperal state	1
Disease of skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of movement	1
Unclassified	46
	<hr/>
	173
	<hr/>

European deaths during the year were 20 more than in 1946, an increase of 13 per cent, which is largely related to the increased European population.

With the exception of silicosis and physical injury associated with mining there is no important association of morbidity and mortality with special occupations.

Provision of Treatment and Prevention

The establishment of the Health Department during 1947 consisted of :

- Director of Medical Services.
- Deputy Director of Medical Services.
- 5 Senior Medical Officers.
- 1 Surgical Specialist.
- 35 Medical Officers.
- 1 Part-time Clinic Medical Officer.
- 1 Nutrition Officer.
- 74 Nursing Staff.
- 14 Ward Attendants.
- 1 Pathologist (with 3 assistants).
- 1 Medical Entomologist (with 1 assistant).
- 1 Dental Surgeon and Mechanic.
- 1 Chief Pharmacist.
- 8 Pharmacists.
- 1 Superintendent Tutor.
- 1 Leprosy Superintendent.
- 1 Radiographer.
- 1 Senior Health Inspector.
- 7 Health Inspectors.
- 2 Medical Inspectors.
- 652 African Staff (partially trained).

These figures show a staff increase over 1947 of 8 medical officers, 18 nurses and ward attendants and 177 African staff.

The hospital and clinic facilities in 1947 were practically the same as in 1946, viz. :

- 13 Government African hospitals.
- 7 ,, European hospitals.
- 4 European child welfare clinics.
- 8 General urban clinics for Africans.
- 57 African rural dispensaries.
- 4 Mining Companies' European hospitals.
- 4 ,, ,, African hospitals.
- 10 ,, ,, clinics which are run in conjunction
with Government.
- 1 Government Leprosy Settlement.
- 8 Mission Leprosy Settlements subsidised by Government.

There is also a large number of mission medical institutions varying from hospitals to dispensaries. The measures begun in 1946 in the Feira area to combat sleeping sickness were continued in 1947.

The campaign to cope with the serious problem of V.D. in the Namwala District which was started towards the end of 1946 has resulted in 9,207 persons being examined ; 19.6 per cent were syphilitic. Nearly



Northern Rhodesia Information Service

CLEANING BLISTER COPPER AT NKANA MINE (KITWE) READY
FOR EXPORT



Northern Rhodesia Information Service

AN OUTDOOR SCHOOL IN THE BUSH



Northern Rhodesia Information Service
THE AFRICAN MEDICAL SCHOOL, LUSAKA



Northern Rhodesia Information Service
BUILDING FROM LOCAL MATERIALS: EMERGENCY HOUSING
FOR CIVIL SERVANTS



Northern Rhodesia Information Service

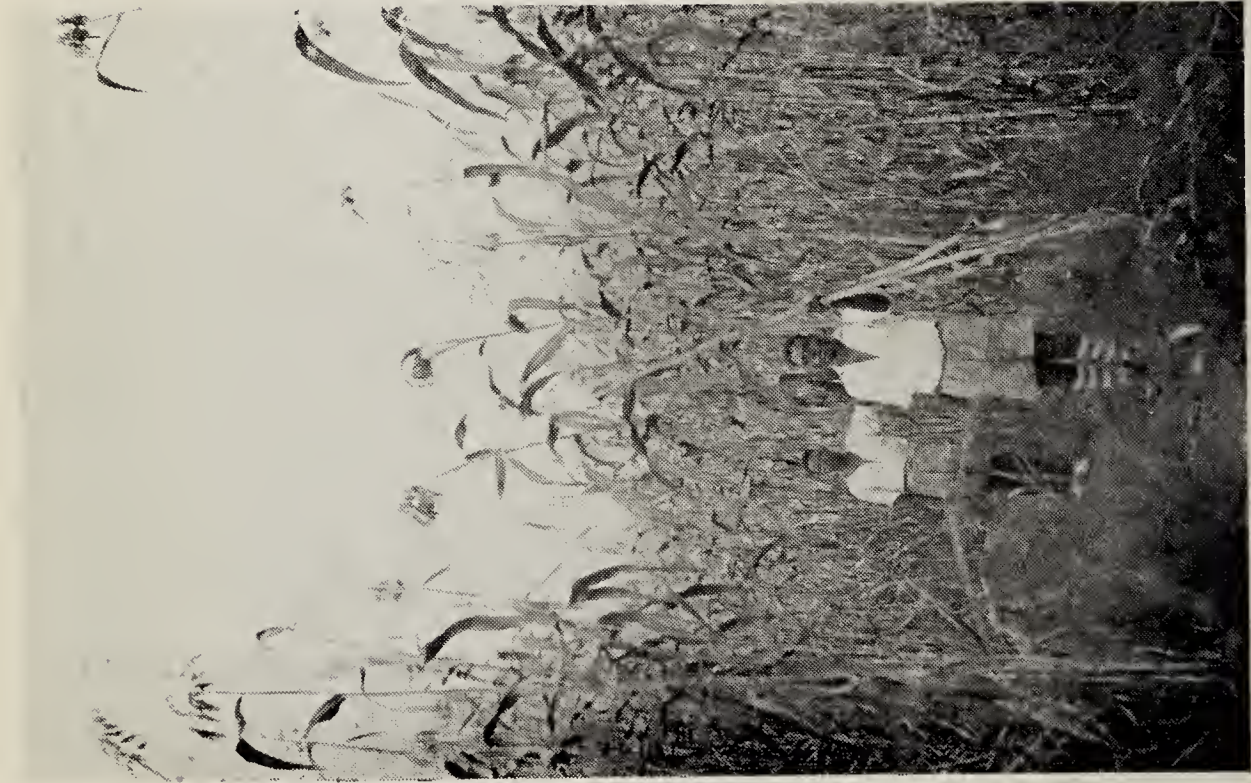
GIRAFFE ARE STRICTLY PROTECTED BY THE GAME DEPARTMENT



Northern Rhodesia Information Service

OPEN CAST MINING AT BROKEN HILL

It was in these workings that the *Homo rhodesiensis* skull was found.



Northern Rhodesia Information Service
KAFFIR CORN (SORGHUM) IS ONE OF
THE MAIN SUBSISTENCE CROPS OF
AFRICANS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA



Northern Rhodesia Information Service
THE KALAMBO FALLS NEAR ABERCORN

8,000 of the examinations were of adults who showed a 23 per cent incidence of syphilis. Lymphogranuloma Inguinale, Ulcus Molle, Gonorrhoea and Granuloma Venereum are comparatively rare in this District.

Major drainage and other anti-malaria works were continued at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola. At Ndola an experiment to determine the most efficacious and economical method of spraying dwellings was started. Very satisfactory results from spraying with D.D.T. in mine townships have been reported, but these may relate in part to the drainage schemes which have been carried out in 1947 and previous years on the Copperbelt, and also to the lower rainfall during the seasons under review.

Silicosis examinations performed in 1947 confirm the opinion given in 1946 that the incidence of this disease is not heavy. The Silicosis Bureau building is likely to be completed in 1948. A further 4,215 persons were examined by the Bureau in 1947.

The increasing confidence of Africans in European medical services, and the constant demand of Native Authorities for their extension becomes more and more marked. It will, however, be many years before harmful practices prescribed by native belief or custom die out. The necessity under African custom, for example, of visiting the sick, whether infectious or not, is a great handicap in preventing the spread of disease. Medical facilities, moreover, in the vast and sparsely populated rural areas are still far from adequate.

HOUSING

A sharp rise in European immigration turned a European housing shortage into a crisis which is hampering the general development of the country, both as regards the plans of Government and of private enterprise. Strenuous efforts were made to meet the demand. A Building Authority was set up by Government to allocate available building materials, giving priority to dwellings. Pressure on the Public Works Department was to some extent relieved by putting public buildings out for tender by several new contractors who commenced operations in the Territory. The Government programme of building semi-permanent dwellings for civil servants using mainly local materials was stepped up considerably. Investigations were made into the possibilities of importing prefabricated houses which should bring results in 1948. The housing shortage, however, despite all such efforts, is likely to remain for several years to come.

African housing plans to relieve the immediate congestion in industrial areas by building temporary locations were hampered by an unusually heavy rainy season. A violent storm at Mufulira completely wrecked many of the nearly completed temporary houses and severely damaged some of the permanent ones. At Livingstone over a hundred houses were badly damaged by early and heavy rains. Shortage of materials and inability of contractors to take on more work also played a part in slowing up the programme, so that of the 2,385 houses for construction in 1947 only 1,533 were completed.

Plans have been drawn up and tenders called for the construction of new permanent locations at various centres. Building will begin at the end of the rains in 1948, and the layout of the locations, the size and design of the houses and the provision of services will be an improvement on previous methods.

In the rural areas there has been an improvement in the housing provided for African employees of Government, though much still remains to be done. There has also been some advance made by the more progressive farmers in the provision of permanent kimberley brick (unburnt brick) accommodation for farm labour.

In the villages, except in the most backward areas of the country, the increase in the number of brick houses and the provision of rudimentary sanitation has become more and more marked. The increasing enlightenment of the villagers in these matters is being backed in some areas by Native Authority orders on housing and sanitation. But although the rate of progress is quickening, normal village housing still remains the round wattle and daub thatched hut.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The provision of African welfare centres, of recreational facilities and of useful occupations for leisure hours were greatly increased during the year. Many new welfare centres were opened during the year in the rural areas and most administrative districts now have at least one such centre. Football and athletics are becoming increasingly popular amongst Africans, who at some centres have also taken up boxing, golf and tennis. European-type indoor games spread rapidly at these centres.

In the industrial areas, Africans are urgently demanding libraries, concerts, cinemas, lecture and debating societies, classes in arts and crafts, organisation of choirs and bands and all those more pleasant occupations of the mind which people in the transitional stage from a primitive to a modern civilisation take to so readily. These demands are being rapidly met, though still not rapidly enough, and the bigger industrial firms are now confirmed believers in this kind of welfare. The progress made during the year cannot be set out in figures, but to the experienced resident travelling round the industrial areas is most apparent.

There is no system of relief for the destitute and disabled such as is known in more advanced countries. The African social system is such that the duty of the family to look after its destitute or disabled members cannot lightly be ignored. In needy cases either amongst Africans or Europeans *ad hoc* compassionate grants are made. For Europeans an Old People's Home exists at Ndola, conducted by Government, but about to be taken over by the Salvation Army.

There is no probation service in the territory and no institution for the specialised treatment of juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquency has not yet assumed serious proportions in this Territory. Juvenile offenders are dealt with either by corporal punishment, imprisonment, fine or detention in a reformatory in South Africa. They may also be released

on condition that they attend a Salvation Army School for the period of their sentence.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During 1947, 51 Ordinances were passed by Legislative Council. Many of them were amending Ordinances of little general interest.

A Prisons Ordinance was passed consolidating and amending the law relating to the organisation and discipline of the prison service and the powers and duties of prison officers. It also dealt with the admission, custody and removal of prisoners and of matters relating to their care and treatment.

The Ancient Monuments Ordinance repealed and replaced the Preservation of Archaeological Objects Ordinance. The latter Ordinance was in practice inadequate for the proper protection of ancient and historical monuments and relics ; in particular it gave no power to proclaim as an ancient monument or relic any object which was on private land. The Ancient Monuments Ordinance, 1947, authorises the setting up of a Commission with power to lease, protect, control, preserve or acquire any monument, relic or other object of historical interest.

The Printed Publications Ordinance requires every publisher to deliver a copy of any book which he publishes within the Territory to the Chief Archivist. The Ordinance makes provision for every book printed or published in Northern Rhodesia to bear the name and address of the publisher, and also requires newspapers published in the Territory to be registered.

The Trades and Businesses Ordinance repealed and replaced the Trades Licensing Ordinance, 1930, which had, owing to the advance of commerce in the Territory, proved to be impractical. The new Ordinance provides for the establishment of Licensing Authorities to grant licences, and the establishment of an Appeal Board to hear appeals from decisions of Licensing Authorities. The grounds on which a licence can be refused are set out and the particular businesses which require to be licensed are specified.

The Construction of Buildings (Temporary Control) Ordinance. With the increase in the development of the Territory and the restricted supply of building materials, it became necessary to legislate to control the construction of buildings. This Ordinance, therefore, provides that no building costing more than £50 shall be constructed without a permit for that purpose. The Ordinance also provides for additional and subsidiary control of buildings so that the best use is made of the building materials available in the Territory.

Of the amending Ordinances, the Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, is of general importance as it renders illegal the possession of rough or uncut diamonds without written permission. The Ordinance was passed to discourage the possession in the Territory of rough or uncut

diamonds acquired in neighbouring territories. The Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, was passed to establish Provincial Licensing Boards and a Territorial Appeal Tribunal. Liquor licences had previously been issued by prescribed officers. The Ordinance also empowers a Provincial Licensing Board to impose conditions in respect of the comfort and amenities of licensed premises.

Various war-time Emergency Powers Regulations automatically expired on 31st December, 1947, and it was necessary to replace some of them by substantive legislation. Among these substantive enactments are the Control of Finance Ordinance, 1947, the Control of Prices and Charges Ordinance, 1947, the Control of Supplies Ordinance, 1947, the Aliens (Change of Name) Ordinance, 1947, and the Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1947.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, by Subordinate Courts, and by Native Courts both of appeal and of first instance. These Courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction and appeals lie from the Native Courts to the Subordinate Courts, from the Subordinate Courts to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Rhodesian Court of Appeal. All criminal cases tried by Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court, and in certain of them the sentences passed by the Magistrate have to be confirmed by the High Court. The judicial administration of the Territory is described in more detail in Part III, Chapter III of this Report.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English law, being the common law, statute law and doctrines of equity in force in England on 17th August, 1911 (where not at variance with subsequent local enactments), together with such later English statutes as have been applied to the Territory, certain Orders in Council, and the Northern Rhodesia Proclamations and Ordinances. Practice and procedure are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases and High Court and Subordinate Court Rules in civil cases. For the rest the High Court and Subordinate Courts observe the practice and procedure for the time being in force in the English High Court of Justice, and the English County Courts or Courts of Summary Jurisdiction respectively. In cases in the High Court and Subordinate Courts where Africans are involved, and in all Native Courts, native customary law is followed where it is not repugnant to justice or equity and not incompatible with the local enactments.

There was a marked increase of legal work during the year. In the High Court 104 civil causes were entered, including 13 petitions for divorce and five petitions in bankruptcy. The High Court criminal trials numbered 81, the majority for murder and manslaughter, 41

criminal appeals were heard and 442 cases from Subordinate Courts were reviewed by the High Court. In the Subordinate Courts there was a noticeable increase in civil cases and in prosecutions for price control offences. Seven new practitioners were admitted to practise during the year.

POLICE

In comparison with the large areas which have to be policed, the Force is small and concentrated in the industrial areas. No less than 41 per cent of the total strength of the European and 47 per cent of the African Police are stationed in the Copperbelt. Police stations are established along the railway line from Livingstone to Ndola and in a few settled areas such as Fort Jameson in the east, with a number of sub-stations in the smaller places staffed by African Police. Eight big stations are maintained, five of these being on the Copperbelt, the others are at Broken Hill, Lusaka and Livingstone. Smaller stations exist at Mazabuka, Choma, Fort Jameson, Kasama, Fort Rosebery and Mongu, with sub-stations and African Police Posts at Mulobezi, Pemba, Monze, Kafue, Chisamba, Victoria Falls and Kalomo. The work of the Force is mainly concentrated in the urban and settled parts of the Territory, but frequent requests for assistance in the investigation of offences are received from outside districts and are dealt with as well as resources of staff permit.

The size of the Police Force precludes any real policing of the rural districts and in vast areas of the country a policeman is hardly ever seen. The Kapasus (village policemen) of the Native Authorities and the District Messengers of the Boma (District Administrative Headquarters) act as police which largely compensates for the lack of regular police.

The Force was increased during the year from 102 Europeans to 133 and from 793 Africans to 1,000. Of the European strength 23 are gazetted officers belonging to the unified Colonial Police Service with the remainder holding subordinate positions of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Police, from whose ranks superior officers have in the past been promoted.

African police ranks range from African inspector, sergeant-major and sergeant down to constable and detective. The standard of literacy of all African ranks has been steadily improved over past years and to-day is at a comparatively high level.

The enforcement of immigration law is undertaken by the Force, all the European members of which are Immigration Officers, with a Senior Police Officer appointed as Chief Immigration Officer.

The total number of cases brought to the Courts by the Police in 1947 was 21,181, an increase of 4,949 over the previous year. The increase was largely in minor statutory cases arising from increased police activity which was made possible by additions to staff. Penal Code offences, however, numbered 7,113 as against 6,109 in 1946, the increase being mainly in crimes of theft, housebreaking and burglary, attributable to the continuous rise in the cost of living and the drift to the towns. Crimes of violence decreased during the year.

PRISONS SERVICE

The Prisons Service is under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons with headquarters at Livingstone. The authorised establishment for 1947 was 16 European officers and 448 African warders, clerks and artisans. This was an increase of five European officers, 22 warders, one head wardress and 10 clerks, artisans and drivers over the establishment for the previous year.

There are six Central Prisons, one in each Province, and 30 Local District Prisons, one at each District Headquarters. The Central Prisons are staffed by Prison Warders, and all but two are under the control of European Officers of the Prison Service. The remaining two are controlled by Officers of the Provincial Administration as *ex-officio* Prison Superintendents.

Of the 30 Local District Prisons, six are staffed by prison warders, and in these five of the Prison Superintendents are officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police and the sixth is a European prison officer. Five local prisons are situated in the Copperbelt area. The remaining 24 Local District Prisons are staffed by district messengers of the Provincial Administration, and the District Commissioner is Prison Superintendent in each case. These district messengers are paid, given rations and clothed by the Prison Service. The average number of messengers employed at each District Prison is three, which does not warrant these duties being taken over by the regular prison staff.

All African prisoners with sentences in excess of six months are transferred to Central Prisons. All European prisoners are confined only in the Central Prisons at Livingstone and Broken Hill. Any European prisoners with long sentences are usually transferred to Salisbury Central Prison in Southern Rhodesia, by arrangement with the Southern Rhodesia Government.

Long-sentence African prisoners are as far as possible taught trades in the industries sections of the Central Prisons. The main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat-making and shoe repairing. African artisan instructors are employed to teach the various trades. Each such prison has a large garden or farm attached to it and market gardening is taught to the many rural Africans who will be most likely to benefit thereby. Educational classes are held and female prisoners are taught needlework by volunteer European ladies who are Prison Visitors.

In addition to the Central and Local Prisons mentioned above three Prison Camps were in use during 1947 at Ndola, Lusaka and Fort Jameson. These camps consist of native huts and two of them are surrounded by barbed-wire fences. Security measures within the camps are negligible, but so far only one escape has occurred from the camp themselves. The object of these camps is to establish a measure of segregation for first offenders and petty offenders.

The Prisoners' Aid Society, formed in 1946, which receives the support and encouragement of the Government, has done much useful work during the year.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

In the main towns of the Territory, the supply of electricity and water is either in the hands of the Municipality (as at Ndola and Livingstone), the mining companies (as on the Copperbelt towns and at Broken Hill), or the Government (as at Lusaka). Smaller townships rely on boreholes for water supply and have individually owned lighting plants at hotels, hospitals, railway stations, etc.

The supply of electricity and water, except in the mining towns, has begun to fall short of requirements due to increased population and new industrial developments since the war and the difficulty of obtaining new and increased plant for the water and electricity undertakings. In the mining towns, green lawns and attractive flower gardens denote the presence of unlimited water pumped out of the mines and a blaze of light is accounted for by the fact that lighting is an almost negligible drain upon power supplies which have to provide enormous industrial current. In the mine townships electricity and water are provided free, in the adjacent government townships which the mines supply standard charges are made.

Except at Livingstone, where the water is pumped from the Zambezi River, the water is excessively hard. It is reasonably pure, but is always chlorinated.

On the Copperbelt electricity is generated from steam turbines. Broken Hill is supplied by hydro-electric power stations from the Mulungushi Falls and the Lunsenfwa River. Livingstone has harnessed water from the Zambezi led by canal to one of the great Zambezi gorges. Steam and diesel engines produce Lusaka's electricity.

The rapid growth of Lusaka had begun to cause serious overloading on the power station plant, and was also overtaking the available pumping plant supplying the town with water from the boreholes. Extra generating and pumping plant was installed in 1947, which enabled the demand for power and water to be met, but at the present rate of development further extensions to the Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertaking will be required by 1949.

Despite staff shortage and non-delivery of equipment, the Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Service progressed and expanded more in 1947 than in any other year. The installation of new aerial systems and of British Broadcasting Corporation type speech-input equipment resulted in very good reception of the Station throughout the Territory and in many parts of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. As the African side of the Central African Broadcasting Service (Southern Rhodesia will conduct the European side), the Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Service station at Lusaka will be responsible in 1949 for African broadcasting to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. European broadcasts were maintained unchanged during the year, but African broadcasts were increased from one and a half to two hours nightly. An African listener research system was introduced with satisfactory results. Some groundwork was

done to pave the way for African broadcasting to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The main locations at Salisbury and Bulawayo agreed to provide facilities for listening and other smaller centres of African population are following suit.

The provision of listening facilities for Africans remained the most difficult problem, but some advance was made towards its solution, which lies in the provision of wireless in the home, rather than in the extension of the community receiver system. After extensive research in South Africa, the United Kingdom and elsewhere a British firm was found which will mass produce a cheap dry battery receiver, by a new plastic process, which will cost under five pounds. A number of quotations for the necessary equipment to conduct wire broadcasting in the locations and other centres of dense population, were obtained and equipment ordered which it is hoped will arrive in 1948.

The broadcasting highlight of the year was the three-hour running commentary given in English and three African languages, of the Royal Visit to Livingstone. The success of this broadcast was largely due to the assistance of the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia in providing the loan of a mobile transmitting unit.

Relays of special programmes from Daventry were conducted including the Royal Wedding Broadcast and the Christmas broadcast containing the King's talk to the Empire.

A number of recordings of African music and plays were made during the year, the former being sent to a commercial firm for processing and distribution. Facilities were provided at the Lusaka studios and elsewhere to assist a South African commercial company which sent a recording van on a tour of the Territory.

Chapter II : Communications

ROADS

During 1947 the programme of major improvements of main roads was continued, and improvements to other roads were made during the course of normal maintenance operations.

All main roads are now being brought up to a standard type, having a width of 40 feet between side ditches and a central built-up carriageway of 24 feet width.

Main road traffic census figures show the average daily traffic rate as varying from three vehicles a day in the country districts to 145 a day on the Copperbelt. Preparations for the completion of the bituminous surfacing of the Copperbelt roads were continued and some tarmac surfacing of streets in the larger towns was undertaken.

A new direct road from the railhead at Mufulira on the Copperbelt to Fort Rosebery in the Northern Province was opened early in the year and has carried a considerable amount of traffic.

AIR

The Secretary for Civil Aviation arrived in December 1946 and was supplied in September with a Miles Gemini aircraft to facilitate his inspection duties over this large territory.

The construction of a large new airport at Livingstone, close to the Victoria Falls, to take aircraft up to 150,000 lb. all up weight, was started under contract by John Howard (Africa) Co. At Ndola, Kasama and Lusaka the aerodrome main runways were extended by the Public Works Department to 2,000 yards, and a number of minor aerodromes were extended and improved.

Cheaper freight services were introduced by the Central African Airways Corporation. The Corporation has now nearly completed the replacement of D.H. Dragon Rapides by Vikings and Doves. Internal services are much faster and more frequent and an external service is run to the United Kingdom.

The Department of Civil Aviation completed its survey of the country's requirements of airfield staff, buildings, equipment and telecommunications and prepared plans accordingly. By the end of the year these plans were already being implemented and many improvements in the provision of fire-fighting equipment and aeradio were made.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

For the first time since the war, great progress in the work of the Posts and Telegraphs Department can be recorded, as staff and new equipment are becoming available.

Four more postal agencies were opened, bringing the total number of Post Offices in the Territory to 53, made up of 14 head offices, 8 sub-offices and 31 agencies; most of the agencies are controlled by District Commissioners.

Two of the few remaining mail runner services, those from Solwezi to Mwinilunga and from Choma to Namwala, were converted to motor mail services.

Internal and external airmail services were increased during the year and were speeded up considerably, owing to the rapid development of air services in and through the Territory.

There was a marked increase in all forms of Post Office traffic. Inland postal articles handled during the year totalled over 15½ million as compared with under 13½ million in 1946. Telegrams rose from 629,168 in 1946 to 711,262 in 1947, and trunk calls increased from 249,300 to 275,582.

An additional trunk line was opened between Ndola and Mufulira and telephone services were started in the Kalomo and Monze farming areas. The existing service in the Mazabuka area was extended and improvements were made to the Livingstone-Broken Hill exchanges and to the telephone systems at Livingstone, Broken Hill and Lusaka. Another wireless station was brought into operation. The latter was transferred to the control of the Civil Aviation Department at the end of the year.

Chapter 12 : General

The economic crisis in the United Kingdom led to a considerable increase in the staff and activities of the various control departments towards the end of the year. A new Director of Civil Supplies, with an expanded staff, was appointed to administer the severe restrictions imposed on imports and to ensure equitable distribution of scarce goods. The Supply Board was resuscitated as part of a Trade Advisory Committee which was set up during the year, so that the advice of leading members of the commercial community could be made available to Government. A Price Control Advisory Committee was instituted for the same reason and the staff of the Price Control Department was increased.

A Registrar of Co-operative Societies with a small department charged with the development of the co-operative movement in the Territory began work in June. The Registrar was immediately faced with a considerable demand both from the European and African communities for consumers' and producers' marketing societies. As a result, with the advice and assistance of the Registrar and his staff, 13 European and 9 African societies were either formed or in process of formation during the year.

The Copper Mining Companies have given active encouragement to the formation of consumer societies, recognising their value in keeping down the rising cost of living. The Information Department has co-operated with the Registrar in publishing articles and broadcast talks on the movement and giving it general publicity.

The new Department of Water Development and Irrigation found its work unusually urgent owing to the severe drought which particularly afflicted the main agricultural areas of the country. Six dams and fifty-eight wells were completed in the native areas and work began on a number of others. Fifty-three boreholes and twelve wells were sunk for farmers.

The Game and Tsetse Control Department expanded its activities during the year. The promulgation of four more "Controlled Areas" and additions to the staff of Game Rangers has done much to check unnecessary slaughter of game. The destruction of animals classed as vermin was intensified in the farming areas and routine elephant control was continued. The rinderpest cordon on the Tanganyika border was reduced to an intelligence and observation service as the disease across the border appears to have died down.

Bush clearing combined with game control has been carried on in a number of areas with increasing success in clearing those areas of tsetse-fly, and in one or two instances African re-settlement has been made possible and cattle have been successfully kept.

The most serious problem is the protection of villages in the Feira area from sleeping sickness and a campaign was carried on throughout the year in co-operation with the Health Department and the Provincial

Administration in this district. A perimeter track was cleared to isolate villages on the Luangwa River from the worst areas of infection and bush clearing was undertaken round the villages. Game Control measures were also undertaken and some control over the movement of Africans was attempted. A concerted attack on this area has been prepared for 1948. Results of work up to date cannot yet be assessed.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

THE Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and $33^{\circ} 33'$ E. and between the latitudes $8^{\circ} 15'$ S. and 18° S. Its area is 290,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

Its neighbouring territories are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) on the west, the Belgian Congo on the north and north-west, Tanganyika Territory on the north-east, Nyasaland on the east, Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the south-east and south and the Caprivi Strip of South-West Africa on the south. The Zambezi River forms the boundary of Northern Rhodesia on the south for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia; whilst the Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru, for a distance of about 300 miles. The remaining boundaries follow water sheds and occasional streams or are marked by beacons across land areas.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains, which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

On the whole the Territory is well wooded, even the crests of the highest hills bearing trees and orchard-like bush. Hundreds of square miles of country lie under tall grass along the Kafue in an area known as the Kafue Flats, in the Barotse Plains near the Zambezi and also cover a large area south of Lake Bangweulu. These open grassy spaces for the most part contain swamps in which the water level fluctuates with the rainy seasons. The southern and central districts comprise areas where sparse bush alternates with grass lands in which farming and ranching have developed.

A glance at a large-scale map suggests that the territory is well watered, but many of the smaller rivers shown have a seasonal flow and dry up after the rains. The larger rivers, the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Chambeshi and Luapula, together with their larger tributaries, have

an all-year-round flow. The three great lakes of Northern Rhodesia are Lake Bangweulu on the northern districts and lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundaries. Lake Bangweulu and the swamps at its southern end cover an area of about 3,800 square miles, and there are a number of other much smaller lakes such as Lake Young in the Mpika district, Lake Chila near Abercorn, Lake Chirengwa near Ndola and Lusiwasi lake (or Lake Moir) off the Great North Road to the north of Serenje. Northern Rhodesia has the greatest waterfall in the world, the Victoria Falls, on its southern boundary and the highest waterfall in Africa, Kalambo Falls, 704 feet, on its northern border.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The year may be conveniently divided into the rainy season, the winter months and the hot season. The rains occur between November and April and are copious while they last, varying from an average of 25 to 30 inches a year in the south to over 50 inches a year in the north. For the most part the rains fall in a series of thunderstorms and showers with only rare periods of continuous rain over several days. Even during the rains a fair amount of sunshine is recorded.

During the winter months—May to August—fair, cool weather with a moderate breeze is the general rule. Night temperatures are low, and ground frost occurs quite frequently in sheltered valleys. Day temperatures are comfortably warm, except on occasional grey cloudy days.

The hot season is short, the months of October and November being the hottest, when day temperatures go up to 80 to 100 degrees, depending upon locality. Towards the end of the hot season night temperatures tend to rise and there is a generally oppressive feeling in the air which is only relieved by the advent of the rains.

The following table gives the average minimum and maximum temperatures and dewpoints at six stations of varying altitudes for three representative months.

	January			July			October		
	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Dew- point	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Dew- point	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Dew- point
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Abercorn, 5,454 ft.	76	59	60	77	51	47	84	60	51
Kasama, 4,544 ft.	79	61	63	76	50	48	88	62	50
Lusaka, 4,191 ft.	78	63	64	73	50	44	88	64	49
Fort Jameson, 3,756 ft.	81	65	64	77	53	49	90	67	54
Livingstone, 3,161 ft.	84	66	66	79	45	42	95	67	52
Luangwa Bridge, 1,324 ft.	89	72	72	85	54	51	101	74	57

Chapter 2 : History

Relics of prehistoric man have been found in Northern Rhodesia, in particular the skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* in the Broken Hill Mine, and Stone Age culture around the Victoria Falls. At a rough estimate they suggest human occupation at anything between 20,000 and 50,000 years ago though an exhaustive examination of all possible areas has yet to be undertaken. The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, 12 officers and 50 men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia is taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early nineteenth century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Lunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvwa or Mwachiamvwa, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southwards from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than A.D. 1700. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions have passed into oblivion,

their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into 73 different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some 30 different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native of the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kilolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kilolo kingdom was short, lasting between 20 and 30 years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1892 the slave trade

in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana M'kubwa crash, one of the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after Bwana M'kubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Protectorate. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds in a few years was netting three million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

Chapter 3 : Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Administration of the territory is defined by Orders in Council promulgated by His Majesty's Government, and is subject in matters of importance to the overriding authority of the Crown. Thus, for example, all legislation is subject to the veto of the Crown, and the most important legislative proposals are submitted to the Secretary of State for previous

consideration. Annual Estimates must be approved by the Secretary of State and loans must be similarly approved. Executive authority is vested in the Governor-in-Council; the use of that authority being defined in orders and rules of practice laid down by the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council, which now has an unofficial majority, consists of the Governor as President, nine official members and 13 unofficial members of whom eight are elected and five nominated by the Governor.* Three of the latter are nominated to represent African interests. It is this Council, which, subject ultimately to the Crown, makes laws and guides policy. Executive Council sits under the chairmanship of the Governor. It consists of six official members, and, at the commencement of the year, there were three unofficial members, two of whom resigned during the course of the year.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of indirect rule is in force, under which Native Authorities with their own Treasuries are constituted with powers defined by statute, such powers varying with the class of Native Authority, whether superior or subordinate. The Native Authorities can make orders, subject to the veto of the Provincial Commissioner and in the case of Subordinate Native Authorities to approval by a Superior Native Authority, which have the force of regulations under the law. Such orders are made on minor matters affecting the welfare of the area concerned, markets, agriculture, forestry, game conservation, and so on. The Native Authorities can also make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules constituting more important local legislation for the peace, good order and welfare of the people of the area concerned, and including the levying of local rates and fees. Recently some Native Authorities have levied rates for such objects as education and the upkeep of roads.

The Provincial Councils instituted in 1943 continued to prove their use as vehicles of African opinion. The standard of the debates improved and their scope widened to include a large variety of topics of all degrees of importance. These Councils consist of chiefs and Native Authority Councillors selected at tribal gatherings and at urban advisory councils. Thus all elements of the African community are represented. They are at liberty to raise and debate any matter they wish. Their functions are advisory but Government pays careful attention to the views and wishes expressed. It is gratifying to note how well the tribal elders and the most advanced elements mix and debate matters of general interest. From these Councils, eight in number, and from Barotseland, delegates are elected to attend an African Representative Council for the Territory, where the procedure is as nearly as possible that of Legislative Council.

In 1948 two African Members will be appointed to Legislative Council by the Governor. They will be selected by the African Representative

* Changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council are due to take place in 1948.

Council from among its members, in accordance with procedure to be approved by the Governor.

During the year progress was made with the reorganisation of African Local Government in the rural areas, the broad objects of which are to effect economies and at the same time increase the efficiency of the Native Authorities by removing anomalies and by eliminating the smaller and less effective units through a process of amalgamation. At the same time it is sought to allow for a degree of participation on democratic lines of the more advanced elements in the population outside the narrow circle of the traditional chiefs and their councillors.

Local administration in the European settled areas is conducted by Municipalities or Town Management Boards. There are only two Municipalities, at Ndola and Livingstone. The Municipalities or Boards can levy rates, make regulations concerning health, sanitation, roads and a variety of other local matters, but are subject to a general supervision by the Central Government including the necessity for approval of their Annual Estimates.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Judicial administration of the Territory has already been outlined in Chapter 9 of Part II. The Courts administering justice are the High Court, the Subordinate Courts and the Native Courts. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge, and, within the limitations of the High Court Ordinance, has the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of Justice in England. The High Court buildings, including the High Court Registry, are at Livingstone, which is still the judicial headquarters of the Territory. But the Puisne Judge is stationed at Ndola, where there is also a District Registry, to facilitate the administration of judicial work on the Copperbelt. In addition to Livingstone and Ndola, High Court sessions are held four times a year at Lusaka, Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu, and occasionally at various district headquarters on special circuit. The Registrar of the High Court is also the Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Sheriff for the Territory.

Subordinate to the High Court are the magistrates' courts created by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. These are in four classes, class 1 courts being those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates, class 2 courts those of the District Commissioners, class 3 courts those of District Officers not in charge of a district, and class 4 those of cadets in the Provincial Administration. There are Resident Magistrates at Livingstone, Ndola, Lusaka, Kitwo and Fort Jameson. All these Subordinate Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction: class 1 and 2 courts can try all criminal offences, though they require the High Court's permission to try cases of treason or murder: class 3 and 4 courts have restricted jurisdiction; but in all cases there is a limit, varying according to the class of the court, to the sentence which can be imposed without the confirmation of the High Court being required. Subordinate Courts, except class 4 courts, have civil jurisdiction, limited according to the

amount involved. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the Subordinate Courts class 1 and 2 to the High Court, and from the lower Subordinate Courts to the Provincial Commissioner's Court.

The Native Courts are set up under the Native Courts Ordinance (for all the Territory except Barotseland) and the Barotse Native Courts Ordinance (for Barotseland). The courts are constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which the particular court is to have jurisdiction, and recognised under the ordinances by warrant of the Governor, or of a Provincial Commissioner with the Governor's consent. The powers and jurisdiction of the court are normally set out in its warrant. Native Courts of Appeal may also be recognised. Except in Barotseland, in areas where there is a Native Court of Appeal, appeals from the Native Courts of first instance lie to that court, and from that to the local District Commissioner's court; where there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie direct to the local District Officer's court. In Barotseland appeals lie to one or more Native Courts of Appeal, and thence to the Provincial Commissioner's Court in criminal cases and to the High Court in civil cases; if there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie direct to those courts.

Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have established a joint court of appeal, known as the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the High Court of the Territory to this Court of Appeal, though in many cases leave of the court is required for the appeal. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal meets six times a year, in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Livingstone, or Blantyre. In the case of civil appeals from Northern Rhodesia to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal a further appeal lies to the Privy Council, either of right or with leave of the Court of Appeal. There is no corresponding provision for criminal appeals to the Privy Council, but a petition may always be presented to the King in Council for special leave to appeal.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

The Information Department, whose broadcasting activities are described elsewhere in this report, launched another cinema barge, on the Zambezi River in June 1947, to serve the Barotse Province. The department's mobile cinema units were thus brought up to six (four vans and two boats). A fixed-point African cinema was established at the remote district headquarters of Balovale during the year, and assistance was given in the establishment of two such cinemas in the Northern Province. The library of films was increased by suitable purchases from 540 to 650, but the shortage of films for Africans remains serious. Film production during the year consisted of two documentaries, two gazettes and four newsreels. Advice has been received from London that one of the documentaries is to be blown up in technicolour for commercial distribution. Newsreel material was supplied during the year for commercial exhibition in South Africa. A 16-mm. colour film of the Royal Visit to Livingstone was made and subsequently blown

up to 35 mm. and sounded for commercial exhibition within the Territory.

The general work of the department increased very greatly during the year. Responsibility for all press and broadcasting arrangements in connection with the Royal Visit, and for decoration of the town, etc., was a considerable but welcome task. With the spotlight focusing increasingly upon this part of Africa there is a growing demand for information from all quarters, in the form of reports and answers to questionnaires for the United Kingdom Government and even for the United Nations, as well as in reply to numerous enquiries concerning immigration, tourist publicity, and so on. Press communiques issued during the year numbered over 500, a 65 per cent increase on 1946. Visits of press representatives become more numerous and the demand from various sources for photographs, films, recorded talks and every kind of publicity material grows almost daily.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Territory.

An Inspector of Weights and Measures was appointed in August 1946 and was temporarily allocated to the staff of the Price Control Department, acting also as an Inspector under the Price Control Regulations. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory and in 1947 the Inspector was transferred to the Police. He undertook a number of inspections during the year resulting, after several prosecutions, in some tightening up of the observance of the Weights and Measures Ordinance.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

The following is a list of the European newspapers published in the Territory (no periodicals are published in Northern Rhodesia) :

Livingstone Mail, Box 97, Livingstone.

Northern Rhodesia Advertiser, Box 208, Ndola.

Northern News, Box 69, Ndola.

The most widely read paper in Northern Rhodesia is not published in the Territory. It is the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, Box 585, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

An African newspaper is published in the Territory by the Information Department of the Government ; it is *Mutende*, Box 210, Lusaka.

Chapter 6 : Bibliography

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
NORTHERN RHODESIA

- Expedition to the Zambezi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa.* By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London, 1865. 21s.)
- The Lands of the Cazembe.* Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London, 1873.)
- Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London, 1894. 4s. 6d.)
- On the Threshold of Central Africa.* By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the natives.
- Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa.* By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co., London, 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambezi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.
- Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambezi.* By A. Bertrand (Hachette, Paris, 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)
- In Remotest Barotseland.* By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London, 1905. 10s. 6d.)
- The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia.* By H. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London, 1911. 16s.)
- The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia.* By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (Macmillan & Co., London, 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)
- Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia.* By Audrey I. Richards. (International Institute of African Languages & Culture, Oxford University Press, 1939.)
- In Witch-bound Africa.* By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London, 1923. 21s.)
- The Making of Rhodesia.* By H. Marshall Hole. (MacWilliam & Co., London, 1926. 18s.)
- The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia.* By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London, 1928. 5s.)
- The British in Tropical Africa.* By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press, 1929. 12s. 6d.)

- The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia.* By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London, 1931. 36s.)
- Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia.* By J. C. C. Coxhead. (London Royal Anthropological Institute, 1914.)
- British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia. War and Northern Rhodesia.* An account of the Territory's War Effort. (Information Department, Northern Rhodesia. 1s.)
- Northern Rhodesia Handbook.* A guidebook for tourists. (Information Department, Northern Rhodesia. Free.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

- Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette.* (Published weekly.)
- Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1930, Parts I and II.* (Complete Main Legislation up to June, 1930. 42s. Postage, 3s.)
- Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1934. Parts III and IV.* (Complete Subsidiary Legislation up to 1st January, 1934. 42s. Postage, 3s.)
- Supplement to the Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1946.* (Ordinances enacted between the 1st July, 1930, and 31st December, 1945, and Subsidiary Legislation published since the 31st December, 1933, and in force on the 31st December, 1945. In 2 volumes. 21s.)
- Law Reports of Northern Rhodesia.* (Containing Cases determined by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia in the exercise of its Appellate Revisional and Original Jurisdiction.) (Vol. I. 1931-37, 21s. Vol. II. 1938-42, 21s. Vol. III. 1943-44, 7s. 6d.)
- Hansard* (Reports of Legislative Council, 2s. 6d.)
- Agricultural Survey Commission Report, 1930-32.* (7s. 6d.)
- Further Memorandum on the Economics of the Cattle Industry in Northern Rhodesia.* (1s.)
- Report on the Marketing of Northern Rhodesia Tobacco in Great Britain.* (6d.)
- Report on Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North-Western Rhodesia, 1937.* (15s.)
- Blue Book.* (Not published from 1939 to 1944. 10s. 6d. Postage, 1s.)
- Report of the Northern Rhodesia Police Commission of Inquiry, 1947.* (7s. 6d.)
- Report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into the Administration and Finance of Native Locations in Urban Areas, 1937.* (2s.)

- Statement by Northern Rhodesia Government on the Report by the Land Commission on the Area acquired by Government from the North Charterland Exploration Company, 1944. (1s.)*
- Report on an Investigation into Dust and Ventilation Conditions in the Copper Mines and the Broken Hill Mine in Northern Rhodesia with particular reference to Silicosis. By J. de V. Lambrechts, M.Sc.(Eng.), 1945. (2s. 6d.)*
- Report of the Committee on Further Secondary Education for European Children, 1944. (6d.)*
- Report of Investigation into the Strike amongst African Employees of the Rhodesia Railways, 1946. (1s.)*
- Final Report of the Select Committee on Land Settlement for Ex-Servicemen and Others, 1945. (1s.)*
- Silicosis—Arrangements for Medical Examinations and Certificates. (6d.)*
- Vegetation—Soil Map of Northern Rhodesia. (5s.)*
- Reports of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development. (First Report, 1946. 1s. Second Report, 1947. 1s.)*
- Report of the Committee on the Development of the European Farming Industry, 1946. (1s.)*
- Notes for Water Reconnaissance. By Professor Frank Debenham, O.B.E., 1948. (2s.)*
- Ten-Year Development Plan for Northern Rhodesia, 1947. (2s.)*

NOTE: Various maps of Northern Rhodesia can be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Livingstone.

PUBLICATIONS OF RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTONE

- Aspects of Bemba Chieftainship. By W. V. Brelsford. 1944.*
- Good out of Africa. By A. T. Culwick. 1942.*
- Administrative Organisation of the Barotse Native Authorities with a plan for reforming them. By Max Gluckman. 1943.*
- Economy of the Central Barotse Plain. By Max Gluckman. 1941.*
- Essays on Lozi Land and Royal Property. By Max Gluckman. 1943.*
- The Initiation Rites of the Makonde Tribe. By Lyndon Harries. 1944.*
- Bemba Marriage and Present Economic Conditions. By Audrey I. Richards. 1940.*
- The African as Suckling and as Adult. A Psychological Study. By J. F. Ritchie. 1943.*

An Essay on the Economics of Detribalization in Northern Rhodesia.
Parts I and II. By Godfrey Wilson. 1941-2.

Land Rights of Individuals among the Nyakusa. By Godfrey Wilson.
1938.

The Study of African Society. By Godfrey Wilson and Monica Hunter.
1939.

Human Problems in British Central Africa. Rhodes-Livingstone Journal
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. (Editors: Max Gluckman and J. M. Winterbottom.)

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NORTHERN RHODESIA

Scale, 1:4,000,000.

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles.

Reference

Boundaries Territorial.....	Names of Provinces.....	EASTERN
Provincial.....	Towns and Government Stations.....	NDOLA
Railways.....	Mines.....	Hippo
Roads.....	Missions.....	Kabanga
Native Mail Paths.....	Farms and Habitations.....	Hillwood
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